

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 24

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1880.

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NUMBER 246

Last year there were 180,000 freight cars in use on all the railways in the United States.

Michigan goes one better than Wisconsin; it has three prominent candidates for United States Senator.

They will have a solid piece of Wood on the bench of the supreme court when Judge Woods is confirmed.

It begins to look as if the Democrats in Congress will allow the present session to go by, without improving the opportunity to profit by the result of the last election.

No person opposed to Mr. Keyes, has yet been able to show wherein Mr. Sawyer would make a better Senator than the ex-chairman of the Republican State committee.

If Mr. Keyes is not a fit man for the United States Senate, why doesn't some one try to show up his record? His friends want them to do that and will help them in the work.

The Democrats are strongly opposed to Mr. Keyes' election to the Senate. This is too bad. He has given the Democratic party of the State a good many thrashings, and they don't seem to forget these things.

New Jersey has adopted an admirable plan to encourage free school libraries in that State. It proposes to give \$20 to every school in the State with which to start the library on condition that the district will raise \$20 more; and each year \$10 is added upon the same condition.

The amount of revenue raised from the stamps on bank-checks, last year was about two million dollars. It is claimed now that the necessities for this kind of revenue have passed, and that it should be abolished. There is a disposition to get rid as quickly as possible of the internal taxes, except on spirits, tobacco, brewed liquors, and bank notes, and therefore a more sweeping bill is favored by some of the most judicious financiers in the country.

The biennial session resolution will come up in the Legislature this winter, and the Madison Democrat says that Milson will vote against the amendment not because she has any personal opinion, but because she knows that it is not a measure of economy to the people of the State, nor a measure for the public welfare. The Gazette still maintains its position of last winter on the biennial session question. We believe it is right to submit the subject to the people and hope the Legislature will pass the amendment. If it proves to be a bad measure, the people will soon demand its repeal.

The road to wealth is wonderfully easy, if we may judge from the books treating of the chicken and ostrich question. Take, for instance, the estimate of what can be made in a very short time from a dozen Shanghai eggs. Mr. Alden, of the New York Times, who never loses an opportunity to do his fellow man a service, figures out what can be made by the chicken business, taking as a basis his estimates, the figures found in the books referred to. He says: "The writers show that the first cost of a dozen Shanghai eggs would be, say, 50 cents. These when hatched by an ordinary hen would yield an average quantity of ten hens and two cocks. Each hen on reaching maturity would begin to lay eggs at the rate of 965 per year, the first ten hens thus yielding 3,650 eggs annually. These eggs would produce in round numbers 3,700 hens, so that at the end of the second year the chicken farmer would be in the receipt of over 3,000 daily eggs, or 1,050,000 eggs annually. Were he to sell these eggs for 4 cents each, he would have a yearly revenue of nearly \$45,000 for eggs alone. He would, moreover, have, after two years of chicken culture, a large quantity of middle-aged hens, which could be sold to boarding-house keepers for more than the cost of feeding 3,000 active layers. Thus, at a first cost of 50 cents, the investor could soon secure a permanent income of \$45,000 annually. Nothing could be more delightful than these figures, but they told untold numbers of Americans to ruin."

Some facts have recently come to light regarding the management of the Georgia penitentiary which show a strange condition of things in that State. In 1869 there were 350 convicts in the penitentiary of Georgia. In 1872 the number had increased to 475. It was reported that this increase was not due to increase of crime, but to a more rigid enforcement of the law. But in 1875 the number of convicts had increased to 723, and the next year it reached 923, and in 1878 there were held in confinement in the State prison, 1,300 convicts. The question was naturally raised, how is this astonishing increase of crime to be accounted for? For a long time the question could not be answered. But recently, Captain Nelson, the keeper of the convicts under the Georgia system, has given some very interesting and startling facts that explain this remarkable increase of criminals in that State. Nelson says that an able-bodied convict is worth \$70 a year to the lessees of the prison labor. At this rate, 1,200 convicts are worth \$84,000 a year, and deducting the \$25,000 due to the State under the contract, would leave nearly \$60,000 a year profit to the lessees. Captain Nelson made the statement in an interview that if he had

50 convicts on a farm for 20 years he would become rich. He also tells that Mr. Lockett, who hired 100 convicts, made over 1,200 bales of cotton during the past season, besides raising large quantities of corn, potatoes, and other produce. These immense profits to the lessees of the convict labor, explains the remarkable increase in the number of "criminals" sent to the penitentiary. The Democratic lessees in that State are doing all they can to increase the number of able-bodied negro convicts, and therefore for the most trivial offenses these unfortunate ones are rushed through the Democratic courts to the penitentiary, all for the benefit of men who seek to speculate at the expense of justice.

## FUN AND FIGHT.

Lively and Exciting Day in the Lower House of Congress.

Sparks, of Illinois, and Weaver, of Iowa, Lose Their Temper.

The Lie Passed, and Both Advance Menacingly Toward Each Other.

The Belligerents Forced by Peacefully Disposed Members to Their Seats.

A Strong Lobby at the Capitol in the Interest of the Mormons.

Senator Plumb's Bill to Prevent Speculation in Trade Dollars.

Death of a Venerable Member of the Methodist Church, at Oregon, Ill.

Report of the Committee Investigating the Insane Asylum.

## FROM MADISON.

Report of the Insane Investigating Committee—Death of an Old Settler.

Speech to the Gazette.

MADISON, Dec. 22.—The Senate investigating committee to investigate the affairs of the Hospital for the Insane, have concluded their labors and handed their report with a copy of the testimony to the Governor this morning. Their report is quite voluminous, containing about ten thousand words, and was written by Senator Sutherland, chairman of the committee.

It handles the affairs of the asylum without gloves, comments, where commendation is desired, and censures in plain Saxon where the case requires. The superintendent is severely criticized for needless extravagance, and the board of trustees for permitting it. The report closed with the recommendation that the local board of Charitable Institution be abolished including the Board of Charities and Reform, and a paid Board of Control be secured consisting of three members who shall purchase all supplies in bulk by wholesale, and give their personal attention to the management of all charitable institutions of the State. The total expense of the commission aggregates about \$3,800.

L. D. Brooks an old resident of Madison aged 73 years, died suddenly this morning, of inflammation of the bowels.

## FUN AND FIGHT.

A Lively and Exciting Scene in the Lower House of Congress Between Sparks and Weaver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—One of the scenes in the House of Representatives to-day, while the funding bill was being discussed, is the following:

At a late stage of the debate Sparks arose and asked questions of Weaver, which were intended to bring about a retraction on the part of Weaver. Weaver said he supposed he had misunderstood the gentleman from Illinois, and accepted his apology. This aggravated Sparks, who created the impression that he meant to bully Weaver into an apology. Weaver remarked that he had understood Sparks to charge him with falsehood, which he would have resented if that gentleman had been in the reach of his arm, but now that the gentleman had apologized, he (Weaver) was glad no collision occurred. This aggravated Sparks to a white heat and assuming a theatrical air, drew himself up to the full extent of his six feet of height, and with a sneer, exclaimed, "Within reach of his arm!"—this man tells me what he would do if I had been within reach of his arm, and more that was lost in the confusion of an interruption by Weaver, who laughingly remarked:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, that shows that he ought never to open his mouth when he is mad. He has had to apologize to the House on one occasion, and ought to be careful. Why, sir, he is mistaken about my weight. My fighting weight is 185 pounds." Here the House broke into a roar of laughter and Sparks lost all control of himself. He said Weaver hadn't the first instincts of a gentleman, and had shown it in the late campaign.

"The hot blood came in Weaver's face instantly, yet he, 'deliberately' and with apparent coolness, denounced 'that man before the House as a wilful liar.' Sparks

shaking his long arm towards Weaver, and he was 'an unmitigated scoundrel.' The House, sitting in committee of the whole, was suffering all this time from a bad case of an excellent chairman, Gov. of New York, presiding. He had no control of the House, and at this point was at his wits' end. The word 'scoundrel' had no sooner passed from the lips of the fiery Sparks, than Weaver stepped out from behind the desk and walked around in front of Sparks. There was blood in the moon. The chairman beat the desk furiously. Deputy Sergeants-at-arms and members rushed forward, and every human being in the galleries and hall stood up. Sparks did not come out to meet his antagonist, a much smaller man, but drew back his right arm, and, with clenched fist and threatening attitude, warned Weaver that if he approached he would knock him down. Weaver attempted to advance but was seized by the bystanders and held struggling before Sparks, who grasped a chair just as he was, too, seized.

About this time Jones, a Texas Green-backer, a tall, thin man, with gray hair and whiskers, pushed his way through the crowd in front of the Speaker's desk, and exclaimed, as he attempted to throw off his coat: "If there's going to be a fight here I'm damned if I don't want to have a hand in it." As fast as he got his coat half off it was pushed back by the men who had seized him. The excitement was at its highest pitch, and the three belligerents were struggling as if for freedom and glory, when Speaker Randall took the 'ravel from Covert and brought the House to order by the aid of the sergeant-at-arms and his deputies. These seated the disturbers to their seats, and in an astonishing short time, a calm motion that the committee rise was made and carried, and, closing his ears to every other appeal for recognition, Randall put a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

## MORMONISM.

The Lobby at the Capitol in the Interest of the Mormons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Mormons appear to be very uneasy at the attitude of President Hayes, and have sent on a lobby to feel the temper of Congress. The proposition to deny to their delegate (Cannon) a certificate of election to the next Congress may also have increased this alarm. Hiram B. Clawson, the three times son-in-law of Brigham Young, is here with one of his wives, and may be seen daily about the halls of Congress seeking introduction to members. He is the manager of the Mormon co-operative organization, and immensely wealthy. He married two daughters of the late Gov. of the Salt Lake church. The spread of Mormonism into Idaho and Colorado, as announced in these dispatches some time ago, has created a feeling in Congress that something should be done.

## TRADE DOLLARS.

Senator Plumb's Bill to Prevent Speculation in Trade Dollars.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Senator Plumb says that one object in introducing a bill to make trade dollars a legal tender is to stop speculation upon them. In some parts of the country these dollars are current for but 90 cents, while in another they pass for their face value. A business has grown up among speculators, who gather them up in cities where they are depreciated and ship them to quiet places where they are worth a dollar. It is evidently not a legitimate kind of speculation, although introduced by some Chicago banks, who shipped the trade dollars from California at a profit, after all expenses were paid of about 1 1/2 per cent.

## ELDER CREWS.

Death of a Venerable Member of the Methodist Church at Oregon, Ill.

OREGON, Ill., Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Hooper Crews died this morning at one o'clock. On Sunday he had a slight touch of paralysis of the glottis. This soon passed away, and he appeared to be progressing favorably until Monday morning, almost 5 o'clock, when a relapse followed, from which he could not be aroused. The disease attacked the brain and he sank to rest peacefully.

Dr. Crews was one of the oldest Methodists in the country, and had for nearly fifty years devoted his time and energies to work in the Rock River conference, and in the vicinity of Chicago. He was born April 17, 1807, in Warren county, near the town of Glasgow, and consequently the time of his decease was more than 73 years old.

Davy Crockett, December 24.

## MILTON.

—George Landphare had a close shave last week. He was on a reach unaccompanied throwing him down an embankment into a ditch. He was badly bruised and his back seriously injured but is able to move about somewhat now.

—Miss Ada McCracken, of the Tewaukee public school, is in town to spend the holidays.

—Coal is selling at the yard in this village at \$3.50 per ton.

Davy Crockett, December 24.

## SROPIERE.

—Our village still lives although we have been silent in your "jots" for a long while.

—Our school closes Friday for a two weeks vacation.

—There will be Christmas exercises in both churches Friday evening.

—Mrs. Randall expects to have a reunion of her family New Year's. The sons and daughters from east to west are expected. The Randall family were among the first settlers in this village.

—E. J. Dole is cutting 100 cords of wood and selling it to repair "cylons" losses.

—We understand that some of our singers and young people, under the leadership of Miss Mary Conlon, are preparing to render the temperance cantata, "Lost and Saved," some time next "Last and Saved," some time next.

a good moral, and ought to be well patronized.

—Superintendent Jones was in our village last week. He gave our school a whole day's visit, and says it is doing finely, which is greatly to the credit of our teachers, Miss Stanford and Miss Clarke.

—Grandma Cheney is quite sick with a fracture of the hip joint, caused by a fall. She is 87 years old.

—Oyster supper at the M. E. church Friday night.

—Our poultry dealers are at it again, losing money, of course, but the reason they like to have Thanksgiving time come, if there had been two Thanksgivings this year, some of them would not had enough left to continue their business with.

—Look out for the tax man on Thursday.

—I. C. Church, of Clinton, was in town paying up what few dollars were due parties here. The fire took his warehouse and all that was in it, but it didn't take his honesty.

Davy Crockett, December 24.

## EMERALD GROVE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Holton leave this week, for Windham, Vt., where they expect to spend the remainder of their days. Their many friends regret their departure, and wish them great prosperity and happiness in their declining years.

—Miss Alice Kelsey spent a few days visiting her uncle, J. W. Deans.

—A. Bradt is improving his residence; likewise W. F. Woodrich, the shoemaker's shop.

—Mr. B. Bennett is teaching bookkeeping in the academy.

—Rev. A. Richardson had a donation, at Marionville, last Thursday evening.

—R. Cheney has been quite sick, but is better now.

—Any person who desires may present on the Christmas tree for their friends. Bring them in on Friday afternoon.

—The academy will take no holiday vacation.

—Too many street cattle about the Grove.

—Miss Libbie Plantz is home on a vacation.

—S. H. and A. E. Joiner sold, a few days ago, two full-blooded Suffolk pigs that weighed 1,100 pounds—not very light for Suffolks. They have not been able to fill all the orders they have received for pigs this fall.

Davy Crockett, December 24.

## MILTON JUNCTION.

—J. E. Conley returned on Friday morning from Kansas, where he went a week previous for the purpose of bringing home Mr. George Bates, who has been lying very ill with mountain fever. His home in Hayes City. Mr. Bates under the careful management of the doctor, was transferred to the home of his parents in this village in a much improved condition, with a fair chance for his speedy recovery.

—Mr. Arthur Button left last week for his home in Kasson, Minn., after several months stay with his cousins, the Button Bros.

—Mr. Orville Walrath, of Mitchell, Dakota is spending a few weeks with his parents and many friends in this locality. He is engaged in the live stock business in Mitchell, the prospective capital of the prospective new State.

—The graded school closed its fall term for two weeks holiday vacation on Friday. It will commence again January 3d.

—Several sales of tobacco was made in this vicinity last week, at prices ranging from 9 to 10 1/2 cents.

—There will be New Year's festivities at the new church, on Thursday evening, December 30th, to which the general public are cordially invited. The arrangements are in the hands of experienced committees, and a good time may be expected.

—Our farmers seem to thoroughly appreciate the prospect of having a good market for all kinds of farm products at this point. It is a source of wonder to everybody that the ground has not been occupied before.

—Mrs. Thomas Cottrell received quite a serious fall, on Thursday last, in the yard near her home. Her foot slipped, and she fell, striking her side on a pile, and breaking two ribs.

The S. D. B. society, in this place, evidently believe in the scriptural injunction to let their light shine as they have recently placed a large lamp and lamp post on the platform in front of their church, which throws a glorious light over the church grounds and street.

Chicago's store has been undergoing a steady transformation as case after case of holiday goods are displayed, in a manner to render the appearance of the store really attractive and dazzling.

—Mr. Ausan Butts who is pursuing a law course in the State University, came home on Friday for a short vacation.

—In a car load of hogs shipped by Thorpe & Kellum last week there was 40 hogs that averaged 370 pounds each.

—The Wisconsin Tobacco Growers' Association are to hold a special session of their Association in this village on Monday evening, January 3d, for the purpose of interesting growers in this vicinity in the objects of the Association and increasing its membership. Dr. Lord and others will be present and address the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

—Mr. A. Delos Burdick, of Milton, is at present engaged in manufacturing harnesses for J. C. Rogers at his shop in this village.

—The citizens of this village and community will hold Christmas festivities at Morgan's hall, on Friday evening the 24th inst.

Davy Crockett, December 24.

## COOKSVILLE.

—Remember the Christmas tree next Saturday evening. An interesting programme is being prepared. Admission ten cents for the benefit of the Sunday school.

—The donation party for the benefit of Rev. O. G. May, was considered to be a good social time. The receipts were about \$40.

—Mr. Crandall takes a two weeks' vacation during the holidays.

—Rev. G. W. Lawrence will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

—Mrs. Pandina Canlon, nee Miller, from Dakota, is making a winter's visit at the national home, while her husband, Mr. Ed. Canlon, is teaching school at Brookline, All.

—They at the lodge meeting a few evenings since.

—Singing class under the direction of

Prof. Borst, is pronounced to be a grand success so far.

—Fulton is the banner temperance town. Five active working lodges of Good Templars, besides one town Free lodge, and during the past year, or since the no-license board was elected there have been, as we are informed, about twenty prosecutions of violation of the license law, and fines imposed of nearly \$400, while the expense to the county for prosecution is only about \$25. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

—Mrs. J. T. Dow read an excellent discourse of Thomas K. Beecher, before Unity Society, last Sunday evening.

—Mr. J. K. P. Foster is building a large stripping room to handle his tobacco in this winter.

—Last Friday evening there was a pleasant party at Masonic hall. After the officers were installed some twenty or thirty couples tripped the light fantastic toe. It was the opening party of the season, and those who participated called it just grand.

—Great expectations among the little folk and preparation among the big folk for the Christmas tree and festival, on Saturday evening next.

—This vicinity cannot support a doctor, it is too healthy; and Dr. Culver moves to Eagle, this week. We are very sorry to have him leave, but can recommend him as worthy of the patronage of all in that community.

## FOOTBALL.

—By invitation a few of the young people of this vicinity gathered at the residence of Mr. Hammond. An oyster supper was the order of the evening, after which the hours were spent in music for a general good time was enjoyed. For the parties a girl an autograph album was offered which aroused the young men in behalf of their ladies, each thinking his favorite the prettiest. The prize was well won by Samuel Hammel, and his lady was presented with the album. Miss Edie Dana receiving the prize with many thanks.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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How Long Life can be Sustained Without Food.

It has been observed that children and old people endure deprivation of food by no means as well as adults. This fact was noted by M. Savigny in the case of the wreck of the frigate *Melina*. After the wreck about hundred and fifty persons of all ages were exposed on a raft for thirteen days with hardly any food. Out of this number only fifteen survived, among them M. Savigny and the children. Young persons and the aged were the first to succumb. This wreck occurred in 1816.

M. Savigny gave, in an inaugural thesis, a very instructive and accurate account of the occurrence, which is very generally quoted in books on physiology.

Dr. Savigny relates the case of eight men who were shut up in a coal mine for five days and sixteen hours with but a half-pound of bread, a bit of cheese and two glasses of wine, all of whom survived, but were in a very weak and dilapidated state when rescued.

Bernard quotes the example of a convict who died of starvation after sixty-three days, his last nutrient during this time having been water.

Dr. B. M. Richardson, in the *Social Science Review and Journal of Sciences*, London, has the following: We ourselves know an instance in which a man with a disordered mind refused all food for thirty days, and after a short return to food, again refused it for thirty days. But in this instance, on the second occasion, the sufferer died although he had recommenced to swallow light nourishment.

Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., in his work on "Alimentation, Digestion and Absorption," published by D. Appleton & Co., in 1870, says in the chapter devoted to inanition: "Bernard also quotes from various authorities instances of deprivation of food for periods varying from four months to sixteen years. All of these subjects were females, and the histories of such cases, reports of which are by no means uncommon, belong properly to psychology, as they are undoubtedly examples of that morbid desire to excite sympathy and interest which is sometimes observed and which leads to the most ardent and persevering effort at deception."

In a footnote Dr. Flint says: "From time immemorial the credulous have periodically been started with reports of wonderful cases in which persons (generally females) have lived for an incredible time without food. A curious specimen of these histories is the case of a girl, ten years of age, who lived without food and drink of the alkali of Dover Cliff and was dug out alive at the end of that time, reduced in weight from 160 to forty pounds."

Fodere mentions that some workmen were extricated alive after fourteen days' confinement in a cold, damp cavern in which they had been buried under a ruin.

There is the well-known case of a girl which was buried in its state for 30 days under thirty feet of chalk at Dover Cliff and was dug out alive at the end of that time, reduced in weight from 160 to forty pounds.

In a case recorded by Dr. Willan, of a young gentleman who starved himself under the influence of religious delusion, life was prolonged for sixty days, during the whole of which time without nourishment was taken but a little orange juice.

Dr. Carpenter, in his *Physiology*, relates a similar case, that came under his own notice, that of a young French lady who was fifteen days without any kind of food, when at last she was compelled to take nourishment. During this time she took a great deal of exercise and her strength seemed to suffer but little.

Dr. Carpenter cites another instance of prolonged abstinence from food that came under his own observation. This time it was a young lady who had suffered severely from the tetanic form of hysteria and who was unable to take food for three weeks; the slightest attempt to introduce a morsel of solid matter into the stomach occasioned very severe vomiting and retching and the only nourishment that could be administered was a cup of tea once or twice a day on many days this, even, being refused. Yet the strength of the patient rather increased than diminished during this period; her muscles became firmer, and her voice more powerful.

The truth of the following wonderful snake story is vouched for by Thomas G. Smith, who received the statement from his daughter, Mrs. Gardner, who resides at Columbia Hill. Last week a daughter of Mrs. Pickle, who resides a few miles from Columbia Hill, in passing along the bank of the Eureka Lake, happened to see a rattlesnake, came across a tin can on the bank of the ditch, which had been used by Mr. Gardner, the ditch-tender, as a drinking cup. The girl, only thirteen years of age, picked up the can, and, looking into it, discovered a large rattlesnake coiled up at the bottom of the can. Nothing frightened, she determined to capture his snakeship and carry it home, and with this purpose in view she went off a short distance and procured a hammer, and then returned to the spot where she had placed the can. She then, with the hammer, battered in the sides of the can in such a manner as to prevent the snake from escaping. She then picked up the can and carried it, with its contents, to the residence of Mrs. Gardner, nearly a mile distant, and called Mrs. Gardner out to see her pet. Mrs. Gardner, upon being informed of the contents, begged the girl not to open it there, but she persisted in doing so, but at the urgent request of Mrs. Gardner she consented to cut off the head of the snake with an ax on his attempting to crawl from the can. The ax was prepared with it she tried to open the can, and when the snake crept out she cut off its head with the ax. The snake was a large one and contained ten rattles. —*North San Juan (Cal.) Times.*

A correspondent of the German *Telegraph* tells how she makes small rice cakes: Beat and mix well together four eggs, beat and add one-half pound finely-sifted sugar; pour to them by degrees one-quarter of a pound of clarified butter, as little warmed as possible; stir lightly in with these four ounces dry sifted rice flour; put the mixture for about ten minutes; beat into small buttered patty-pans, and bake the cakes for a quarter of an hour in moderate oven. They should be flavored with the grated rind of a small lemon, with pounded mace or cinnamon.

Table Manners.

One of the surest tests of refinement is the test of eating. There may possibly be persons of taste and delicacy who are careless of the table and care less at the table, but they are black swans, exceptions which prove the rule. This test is as applicable to brutes as to men. There is as much difference in the refinement of individuals of the canine and equine and bovine and feline species as in those of human species; and this difference is seen most plainly in the personal habits and particularly in their habits of eating. Even in that omnivorous animal, the pig, we find this statement verified. An aristocratic pig is dainty at the trough and refuses food if not up to grade or served in a slovenly style.

There is no pain of the social sort more exquisite than the pain endured by a sensitive and refined nature when by stress of circumstances it is compelled to feed on husks and with swine. This was the crowning agony that brought the prodigal son to himself and influenced him to return to his father's house, where the servant had good food and to spare.

To some, good table manners come by nature; to others only by training. Those who are born with a delicate sense of taste and smell, and fine-grained and refined powers of digestion, are naturally particular about their eating, and prefer starvation to indulgence in anything "common or unclean." Others in whom all the senses are dull and whose bodies are coarsely made, are easily pleased and have no difficulty in eating whatever is set before them, asking no questions of quality or quantity.

This latter class, unfortunately quite too numerous for the comfort of the former though not perhaps too many for the rough fare and work of the world, are proper subjects for culture in table manners. It was doubtless in the interest of this class our correspondent wrote, at whose earnest request a few hints are here printed who will from principle and by habit keep the Ten Commandments will have no doubts as to their worth to the world, and their divine origin. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." The formation of a habit creates a sentiment. It may take a long time to form it, but the habit once formed, a delicious habit will grow up and twine around it as the ivy grows the oak. This is why mothers who seek to develop good table manners in their children will first provide good table appointments, and carefully prepared and daintily served food, and will then insist upon good behavior. These three things insisted on will in time create a sentiment in the minds of children that will make the correct table manners a second nature.

1. As to table appointments. The cloth should be scrupulously clean, though it be only coarse material; nicely starched and ironed, and put on straight, its folds parallel with the side of the table, and their with the side of the room. The napkins, of however coarse material, must also be clean, carefully ironed and put on in place. The arrangement of the dishes on the table must be uniform, regular and tasteful; each dish placed upon a napkin, being in its appointed place and kept there. Any one accustomed to orderly appointments by habit soon learns to feel the necessity of taste and exactitude. These are fearfully neglected in many families. Table furniture of all sorts is hustled on without regard to appearance or order, the napery is disgusting, the carelessness in disposing it equally disgusting, and the results are only such as might be expected.

2. As to the food. It is impossible to feed polite and well-mannered over unpalatable, coarse, ill-prepared food. Every mouthful of it provokes ill-humor, resentment, dissatisfaction. The house mother who insists on good table manners must give her family good food. There is no need of sour bread, muddy coffee, soggy potatoes, hard-boiled eggs, cold butter cakes. Chesterfield himself would forget his manners if compelled for any length of time to subsist on such a diet.

3. As to methods of eating. With the assistance of the knife and fork the food may be so divided as to relieve the incisors of the heaviest part of their work and make small mouthfuls a pleasure. The grinders indicate that grinding of the teeth is a part of the process of nutrition. Animals, dogs and cats, grinders bolt their food. It is not fitting that human beings should eat as dogs do, since they have each a "mill" ready for use—which dogs have not. The lips are so constructed that the noise of the grinding, which is intolerable to ears polite, may be effectually disguised. This is a point that cannot be urged. Insisted on. Food, whether liquid or solid, must be conveyed into the mouth and from the mouth downward silently.

The position at table should be unconstrained and easy, the person sitting erect or slightly bent forward when eating, so that the mouth may be directly above the plate; the arms should be held at the side, not extended at right angles with the body. The elbows should be kept off the table, leaning on the back in one's chair or dancing on one leg of the chair, is a grievous violation of table etiquette, permitted only and wrongly to spoil children. The mouth and fingers must be kept, during all the process of eating, absolutely clean. The dainty eater will keep his plate in order and leave it so, with knife and fork laid together across the plate. The use of the fork to the extension of the knife in conveying food to the mouth is insisted on. Leave-taking is admissible only by permission of the hostess. Table talk should be light, agreeable, general, each person present contributing his or her quota to the general fund, and children observing the excellent rule of being "seen and not heard," unless they are in such majority that the conversation is keyed to their level.

Parents who will be at the pains to set their children such examples as they wish to see followed and will themselves conform to a high standard of table etiquette, will have little difficulty in attaining the results of culture they all desire. We have treated this subject with elemental simplicity, as requested, and additional suggestions will find room if needed. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

The system of conducting the British Government by a Ministry chosen from the strongest party in the House of Commons dates from the time of William III. in 1689. Previous to that all the Ministers had been independent of each other and responsible to the sovereign alone, who might dismiss one at will. The idea of a homogeneous Ministry was first carried out by Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who successively held office under Charles II. James II. and William of Orange.

H. E. Lodge, Cambridge, Mich., says: "I have been afflicted with it thirty years, an 'Only Lung Pad' gave me immediate relief. I can recommend it as the greatest remedy ever produced." —*See Ad.*

The Buoyancy of Water.

Another terrible steamboat slaughter! Presence of mind and a slight knowledge of the specific gravity of the human body would have saved much of this frightful loss of life. There was loose wood enough about the boat to have floated ten times the number of passengers on the ill-fated vessel, if it had been used with judgment. The human body weighs about a pound in two grown persons. That is, it would keep their heads above water, which is all that is necessary, when it is a question of life or death. The burning vessel was close to shore, the water was calm and warm and all of these passengers might easily have jumped overboard and paddled laughing ashore, if they had only possessed and used the simple knowledge that one finger placed upon a stool, or a chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, would easily keep the head above water while the two feet and the other hand might be used as paddles to propel towards the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of matter, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy who could not swim a stroke propel himself back and forth across a deep pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds weight. In fact, that something small boy is now writing this. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above water will serve better in emergencies than the greater experience of a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough, that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group is often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life and death struggle for other floating objects. A piece of wreckage or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above the water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-drowned boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain them, and the weight of their bodies and the disabled boat the other hand, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their heads on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life. —*Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.*

Advertising is all humbug, unless it call the attention of the public to something indispensable to their welfare, such for instance as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil which for its wonderful healing powers, has become a household word in most American homes. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

**Halter Pulling.**  
A correspondent inquires how to cure a colt or horse of the bad practice of halter pulling. It is usually a habit contracted by the bad management of those having care and control of young animals. There are various devices recommended, which by patience can be effectually used to break up such habits. One is to have the halter strap not fastened to the head, but to pass through the ring of the halter and fasten to a back strap at the top of the shoulders. The back strap to have a crupper to it. The back strap to be held firmly in place by a strap around the body, the back strap passing loosely through a loop in it. In this way the horse, in pulling back, pulls on his own tail and will only make a few efforts of the kind. There is no inconvenience or danger in keeping such an apparatus on until the horse is thoroughly cured. And it is well to give an excuse of pulling occasionally by careful devices.

Another way is to have the halter pass through a ring in post or manger, and back between the fore legs and through a loop in a strap or surcingle, and then back and fasten to one of the hind feet. Then when the horse pulls the draft is on his hind foot, which he is soon tired of. This is perfectly safe when one is present, but many horses or colts throw themselves, in absence of attendance may injure themselves.

A third way recommended is to pass the strap through the ring of the head stall and the surcingle as above, but instead of fastening to the foot, fasten to the end of his tail by tying a knot in the tail and the halter, and thus when he pulls at the halter he pulls his tail between his hind legs. This is less dangerous and equally as effectual as either of the other ways. But all these devices must be carefully done, and always with straps, rings, etc., which the horse cannot break. In fact, he never would have contracted the bad habit of halter pulling unless he had broken his halter at his first efforts. To subdue a horse thoroughly he must be convinced that man and his appliances are stronger than he is, then he pays him homage and is obedient to a superior master. —*Iowa State Register.*

A lady said she wasn't exactly engaged but saw a cloud on the horizon about the size of a man's head, when a cloud of horrible fancies developed upon her. Dyspeptic ailments, try Spring Blossom. For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Within the past decade oat meal in the form of porridge has become a common article of food in our greatest cities, and probably over a wide extent of country, instead of being confined, as formerly, to an exceedingly limited use in the form of gruel for sick folks. The good effect of this porridge diet cannot be overestimated, especially in the rising generation. It is a healthy and yet made this a breakfast dish give it a fair trial with good sweet milk, or buttermilk, or maple sirup pure, but no glucose. The coarser the grain of the meal, the longer cooking it requires.

Speaking of buttermilk reminds us of another great change. Ten years ago buttermilk was sold free by mail, for love or money. Now it is sold in many places in New York and Brooklyn, and probably in all other cities. It is not yet nearly so common here as it is in every city and village in Ireland and Scotland, but it is coming more and more into use, and when the whole milk is churned and the buttermilk sold fresh, it is the best summer drink going. It is, however, a mistake to make it very cold with the ice, and much more wholesome.

These two innovations we regard as of vast value in an economic and sanitary point of view. —*N. Y. Witness.*

MISCELLANEOUS

**R. W. KING'S BOOK STORE AND NEWS Depot!**  
SCHOOL, BLANK & POCKET BOOKS!  
VIOLIN STRINGS, BRIDGES, HARMONICAS!  
Papers, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Slates, &c., &c. at Bottom Prices.  
Next Door to Post Office

**CLOSING-OUT! SALE!**  
OF MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS!  
AT THE CENTENNIAL STORE!  
Being about to dissolve partnership on January 1st, we intend to close out our entire stock at cost, and in some instances lower. Call and see what cost prices on Millinery, Cloaks, Dolmans, Fine Felt Skirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Flannels, Dress Goods, &c., means.  
Some one is going to get a bargain, and those who call first will have the first chance.  
J. & D. CREIGHTON  
april24ly 17 and 19 Main Street.

**Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE**  
HAS Visited Janesville EIGHTEEN YEARS.  
Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES!  
OF THE Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver.  
Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gonorrhea, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.  
DR. PRICE'S REPUTATION!  
Has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice. My practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not rest down, made to make money, but to cure. I know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know anything or cure everybody, but to lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, not their ailments, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for yourself; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

**Dr. V. Clarence Price**  
Can be consulted at JANEVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, on Saturday, the 26th of Jan'y, 1881. Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp Jan19dawl

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**  
TRADE MARK. The Great EAG-TRADE MARK. For the cure of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all the diseases of the blood. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

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**INDIAN HERB POWDERS**  
To make a quart of Medicine guaranteed to cure Mumps of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Liver Troubles, Asthma, &c. &c. &c. General Debility, sent by mail, for 50¢ or 5 packages for \$1. Address, A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer, 353 Madison St., N. Y.

**\$777 A YEAR** and expenses to agents! **OUTRICKS!** Address P. O. VIOK, Patents, Main St., N. Y.

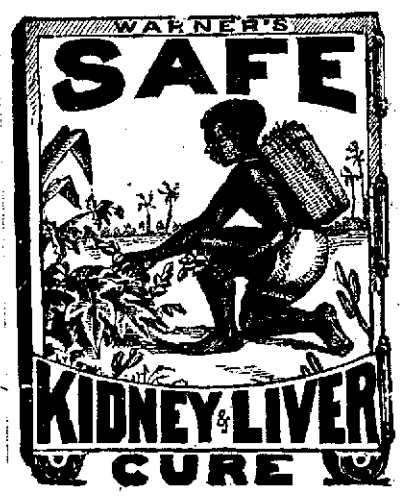
**ADVERTISERS!** send for our select List of A Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

**FOR SALE!**  
At Gazette Counting Room, A Beckford Knitting Machine  
Which will be sold at a bargain

MISCELLANEOUS

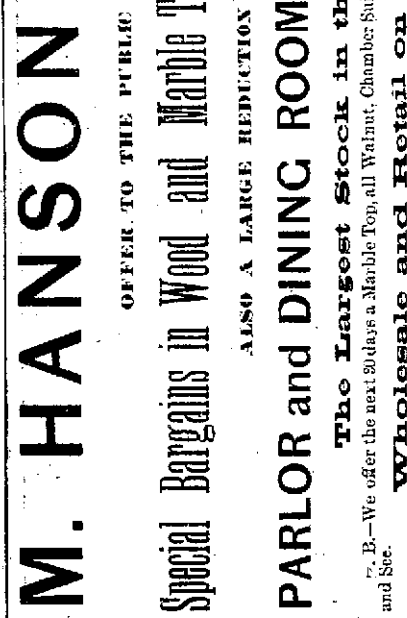
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Worth of RUBBER GOODS!  
TO BE SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS!  
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

**OVER SHOES**  
Shoe Dealers and Country Merchants.  
Will find this a grand opportunity to replenish their stocks.  
Don't Forget the Place!  
A. Richardson & Bro., 13 W. Milwaukee St., Janesville.



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body—for Eczema, Liver, Headaches, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, the Kidneys, the Bladder, and Urinary Organs. For FEMALE DISEASES, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the system, purifies the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease, For Diabetes, the WANKER'S SAFE DIABETIC CURE.  
For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. Largest bottles at the market. Try it.  
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OFFER TO THE PUBLIC Special Bargains in Wood and Marble Top Chamber Suites!  
ALSO A LARGE REDUCTION IN PARLOR and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, The Largest Stock in the City.  
We offer the next Sunday a Marble Top, and Walnut Chamber Suite, for \$80.00. Come and See. — Wholesale and Retail on the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



**THE GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE.**  
This Wonderful Improved SAW MACHINE is warranted to save a foot-log in three minutes, and to cut a cord of wood or logs of any size in less than two minutes, and to cut a cord of wood in less than two minutes. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. Address: FARMER'S MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

**27th**  
Popular Monthly Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company  
At MACAULEY'S THEATRE, in the City of Long

**FRIDAY, DEC. 31st, 1880.**  
These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the New York Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

**Prizes are as follows:**  
The United States Circuit Court on March 31st render the following decisions:  
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.  
2nd—That drawings are fair.  
3rd—That the Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

**DECEMBER DRAWING.**  
1 Prize, \$50,000; 2 Prize, \$10,000; 3 Prize, \$5,000; 4 Prize, \$2,500; 5 Prize, \$1,000; 6 Prize, \$500; 7 Prize, \$250; 8 Prize, \$100; 9 Prize, \$50; 10 Prize, \$25; 11 Prize, \$10; 12 Prize, \$5; 13 Prize, \$2; 14 Prize, \$1; 15 Prize, 50¢; 16 Prize, 25¢; 17 Prize, 10¢; 18 Prize, 5¢; 19 Prize, 2¢; 20 Prize, 1¢; 21 Prize, 50¢; 22 Prize, 25¢; 23 Prize, 10¢; 24 Prize, 5¢; 25 Prize, 2¢; 26 Prize, 1¢; 27 Prize, 50¢; 28 Prize, 25¢; 29 Prize, 10¢; 30 Prize, 5¢; 31 Prize, 2¢; 32 Prize, 1¢; 33 Prize, 50¢; 34 Prize, 25¢; 35 Prize, 10¢; 36 Prize, 5¢; 37 Prize, 2¢; 38 Prize, 1¢; 39 Prize, 50¢; 40 Prize, 25¢; 41 Prize, 10¢; 42 Prize, 5¢; 43 Prize, 2¢; 44 Prize, 1¢; 45 Prize, 50¢; 46 Prize, 25¢; 47 Prize, 10¢; 48 Prize, 5¢; 49 Prize, 2¢; 50 Prize, 1¢; 51 Prize, 50¢; 52 Prize, 25¢; 53 Prize, 10¢; 54 Prize, 5¢; 55 Prize, 2¢; 56 Prize, 1¢; 57 Prize, 50¢; 58 Prize, 25¢; 59 Prize, 10¢; 60 Prize, 5¢; 61 Prize, 2¢; 62 Prize, 1¢; 63 Prize, 50¢; 64 Prize, 25¢; 65 Prize, 10¢; 66 Prize, 5¢; 67 Prize, 2¢; 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